

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Defeat of the Derby Ministry—Formation of a New Cabinet.

New York, Jan. 5.

The steamer Asia arrived this morning at ten o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to the 15th ultimo.

Cotton—The sales of the week were 37,000 bales, of which 6,500 were for export and 3,000 for speculation. Orleans fair 6 1/2; Orleans middling 5 1/2; Uplands 5 1/2, middling 5 1/2-16. The market closed quiet.

At Manchester trade was steady.

The advices from India are considered favorable.

All the grain markets are healthy. Friday's market was firm; at a fraction lower than last week.

The Ministry was defeated on Thursday, on the House Tax by 19 majority. Lord Derby has gone to Osborne to lay his resignation in the hands of the Queen.

Dennison & Co. quote breadstuffs as full recovered, and having closed firmly at Friday's prices. The weather was wet and extremely unfavorable. Western canal 28s 6d @ 29s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s @ 29s 6d; Ohio 28s 6d @ 29s 6d; White wheat 7s 6d @ 7s 10d; Red and mixed 6s 9d @ 7d 4d; Yellow corn 35s 4d; White do. 36s; Rosin no sales. Turpentine unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine have declined to 49s 50. Yellow dull, lower. Rice dull, no sales. Large sales of American beef at steady rates. Pork scarce and dearer. Lard advanced 6d @ 1s.

McHenry quotes breadstuffs as having nearly recovered, with an improving tendency.

Have Cotton market.—There is no quotable change. The sales of the week 4,000 bales.

The Asia broke her shaft on her passage to America.

Lord Derby had gone to Osborne, post haste, to place his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty. The future Cabinet is already spoken of. It is thought there will be a coalition of Whigs, Peelites, Moderates, and Radicals. Earl of Aberdeen is spoken of as leader in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons.

A Cabinet Council was held at noon on Friday. All the ministers were in attendance. After the Council rose, Earl Derby started by express and steamer, to the Queen.

By telegraph to Liverpool.—Marquis of Lansdowne is Premier; Lord Aberdeen, Minister Foreign Affairs; Lord John Russell, Minister of Home Affairs; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Osborne, Secretary of War; Newington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Herbert, Admiralty.

The country has been deluged with rains. Several towns on the river and coast have suffered greatly from the encroachments of the water.

A telegraphic despatch was received from London, stating that the resignation of the Ministry was accepted.

One of the Asia's was bent not broken. She will work home safely.

Barings' Circular, represents money as abundant out and in good demand. The bullion in the bank was near £21,000,000. Consols—107 1/2 above par. Americans stocks were in fair demand. United States six per cent. Bonds were scarce at 109 1/2 @ 109 3/4. Pennsylvania five and a half, at 86 1/2 @ 87 1/2, six per cent. bonds 95 1/2. Maryland fives have advanced to 100 1/2 @ 101.

An outrage was committed at Vienna, by the authorities of Austria, on an Englishman, the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in consequence of letters which have appeared in the journal. Lord Malmesbury's attention has been called to the affair.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon, son of the ex-king of Westphalia, has been appointed, to the government of Algeria. He is already forming his administration.

The French loss in the siege of Laghona, Algeria, is very severe.

TURKEY.

There is great consternation at Constantinople owing to the refusal of the Bank to receive state paper, and the report that the north of Zablac, on the Albanian frontier, had been taken by storm, and the Turkish garrison made prisoners by 300 Montenegrins.

The Syrian campaign is over, and Seraskier has returned to his winter quarters.

ITALY.

The Pope has expressed gratification at the establishment of the Empire, and will visit France to crown Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The country continues on the verge of revolution.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA—IM-PORTANT.

The following synopsis of the news from Europe, brought by the Asia, is exceedingly interesting. Among the most important items, are the defeat of the English Ministry, the marriage of the French Emperor, the existing state of affairs in Italy and Spain, and the extraordinary yield of gold in Australia.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, December 17 1852.

The anticipated Ministerial crisis has arrived. The Government was defeated last night in the first division on the budget by a majority of 19, the numbers having been 303 to 286, and their resignation is now positively expected. A short time previously they had calculated upon a majority of about 8, in which case, it is believed, they would have taken back the budget and modified it (since it has been plain for several days that it was hopeless to attempt to carry it in its present form) and would have remained in office probably through the session.

The new Cabinet, it is thought, will be formed by junction of Lord John Russell's friends and the prominent members of the Peel party. Lord Aberdeen (Lord Palmerston's old opponent) is expected to be premier, while Lord John Russell will be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Granville will probably be foreign Minister, and the Duke of Newcastle is likewise expected to take office. Lord Gray, Mr. Charles Wood, & Lord Carlisle, it is thought, will not be included, and of course, also, Lord Palmerston will remain out. These details, however, must be accepted for the present as mere matters of speculation.

The foreign intelligence of the past day or two has been interesting. It appears that the positive announcements, so long circulated, of an existing engagement between the Emperor and the Princess Vasa have proved to be false, and that the Princess has preferred the Prince Albert of Saxony, to whom she is positively engaged. This will be a great disappointment to the Parisians, by

whom the marriage fetes were looked forward to with great delight; and at present nothing is said of any other lady having been found to share the Imperial throne. The reaction on the Paris Bourse, has continued throughout the week, but not to any serious extent, and there is no apprehension that a break up of mania is immediately at hand. The advances to be made by the new credit bank, which has only just commenced operations, may be expected to produce a renewed inflation before the final catastrophe occurs. Meanwhile, however, indications are not wanting of the inevitable course which the affair will run. Within the past three months there has been a decrease equal to \$15,000,000 in the specie of the Bank of France, while its loans upon stocks and shares have been in an inverse ratio at a premium of about 150 per cent.

From Austria, intelligence has been received that the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle at Vienna was arrested on the 10th Dec., and detained at the police prison for some time, among ordinary criminals, without being allowed even to send to his friends. He was about to post his dispatch to the Morning Chronicle at the moment he was seized, and the only reason given for his treatment was that his communications were hostile to Austria. At the time of his release, the police accompanied him to his apartments and took possession of his papers. This I hold to be only one among a multitude of illustrations of the result of Lord Malmesbury's cringing but hollow deference to "our old ally."

The intelligence from Italy is as distressing as ever. Such is the universal feeling among the population, that the Austrian soldiery look upon every man as a conspirator, and no one can reckon upon his safety for a single hour. Radetzky has lately demanded reinforcements and his merciless system is again in full vigor. The fact of his son, Colonel Radetzky, having been just compelled to quit the army on account of continued drunkenness, has tended to increase the severity of his temper. Out of 30 persons condemned to death a short time since, by court martial, at least 15 were executed, while the others were sent to hard labor for periods of from 6 to 20 years. At Mantua, out of 10 persons charged with conspiracy, one-half were put to death, and the remainder doomed to imprisonment in irons.

In Spain the convulsion which seemed imminent, in consequence of the avowed intentions of the government to bring about a change in the constitution, with the view to the establishment of arbitrary power, has been averted for the moment, but the state of affairs is still critical. The nature of the crisis has led all the various factions of the opposition to unite for the purpose of resistance, and conspicuous among them was Marshal Narvaez. Their meetings, however, were forbidden, and as the press had already been silenced, every power of combination on their part was frustrated. Nevertheless, to make all secure, it was decided by the government to send Narvaez out of the country, and he was accordingly ordered off at a few hours' notice, on a pretended mission. Bravo Murillo, seems thus to have prepared for an approaching coup d'etat, much after the fashion of Louis Napoleon, and the only question that remains as to his success is in connection with the fidelity of the Army. They have, however, been well paid of late, and carefully watched, and it is believed that they may be depended upon.

The Australian news becomes more and more astonishing. A few days later advices have been received, and it appears that even during that time new and extensive deposits had been discovered. Returns are also given of the amounts set down by escort from Mount Alexander and Ballarat mines, in the colony of Victoria, to the sea port of Melbourne alone, from October, 1851, to the end of August, which show the steady increase of the yield. They were as follows:

	Ounces.
October, 1851	18,482
November "	60,878
December "	169,684
January, 1852	107,216
February "	111,778
March "	122,778
April "	135,112
May "	138,906
June "	162,990
July, (after the rains)	353,182
August "	360,968

besides 40,000 ounces from adjoining localities, making an aggregate of 1,772,974 ounces worth £4 sterling or \$20 per ounce. This, however, does not nearly represent the entire amount collected even in Victoria alone, since the miners retain considerable quantities in their own hands and it is consequently estimated that the actual produce for the eleven months cannot have been less than 2,500,000 ounces, worth £10,000,000 sterling. The yield from the gold fields in New South Wales brought down to Sydney, remains to be added, and the recent discovery of an extensive tract in South Australia will likewise have to be taken into account. In each of the three colonies there is enough, it is now believed, to reward all the population that can pour in for years. The New South Wales or Sydney mines have been in a great measure neglected, on account of the scarcity of hands, but they are believed to be almost interminable in extent, and in some parts nearly as rich as Mount Alexander in Victoria.

One large tract of 313,000 acres belongs to the Australian Agricultural Company, founded in London about twenty-eight years ago, and during the present week they have received advices that the whole of it seems to be richly impregnated with gold, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. It abounds likewise with quartz; and some pieces actually picked from the surface by the Government commissioner, and subsequently tested at Sydney, were found to yield 8 pounds 4 ounces per ton, or in sterling value £350 or £400. Upon each of the £100 shares of this company the sum paid up is £35, and less than a year ago they could be purchased for £14. Now, however, they are eagerly sought. They were yesterday at 90, and have been sold to-day at 205. The company also possesses valuable coal mines, which will be brought into extraordinary activity for the supply of the various steamers that have quit England during the past summer.

The English funds have continued to show great steadiness. The announcement this morning of the Ministerial defeat produced no effect upon them at first except a slight fluctuation, from which they have fully recovered, the last quotation this afternoon showing an improvement of a quarter per cent. At the departure of the last packet, they were at 100 1/2, and they are now at 100 3/4.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a fair business and a recovery of 4s 2d per lb.

In the grain market there has been contin-

ed steadiness but no further advance in quotations.

The next steamer from this side will be the Humboldt on the 22d.

SPECTATOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.

The steamer America arrived from Liverpool and brings dates to the 25th. Sales of cotton for the week 33,000. Speculative 2000, export 1000. Orleans fair at 5 1/2, middling 5 1/2, upland fair 5 1/2, upland middling 5 1/2; Western canal flour 28, this market is in good demand and prices firmer. The American arrived at half past 12 o'clock. The Humboldt was detained at Havre for want of water until Friday morning.

The English Ministry have formerly resigned.—Lord Aberdeen has been appointed Premier, with the entire concurrence of Lord Lansdowne, Russell, and Palmerston. The new Cabinet is unknown, but it is rumored that Russell takes the Foreign and Palmerston the Ministry. Lengthened statements were made of the causes leading to the defeat. Disraeli made a similar statement. Both Houses adjourned until Thursday; re-adjourned until the 27, when it is expected that the new Ministry will be announced.

France remains quiet and politics dull.

The Emperor of Austria and kings of Prussia and Hanover, are consulting at Berlin.

The insurrection in Turkey is spreading.

New Spanish Ministry formed under the Presidency of Roca.

Mr. Ingersoll has accepted an invitation to attend the Banquet at Manchester on the 7th of January.

Arrangements are progressing favorably at Liverpool for establishing a line of steamers to America.

W. M. Dyer has been appointed British Consul at Mobile.

The French news relates solely to the movements of the Emperor.

It is stated that overtures of a conciliatory nature have been made to the Cavagnac party, but firmly declined.

Abdel-Kader sailed on the 21st, in a French war steamer for Turkey.

The Empire was proclaimed on board the French ships in the river Tagus on the 17th, when the French flag was saluted by all the English and American ships of war in the river.

The Princess Vasa, with the Prince of Saxony, have been officially announced.

The news by telegraph states that modifications of the French Constitution have been officially published in Paris.

The Bravo Merilles Ministry in Spain have resigned, and are succeeded by Gen. Romea as President and Foreign Minister. The Government announces the reception of the most satisfactory accounts from Cuba.

The Emperor of Austria is visiting the king of Prussia at Berlin. The king of Hanover and other Potentates are also there, and great festivities are going on.

The Turkey question is settled, the Porte ceding all the demands of the French Embassy.

The money market is in a bad state. It is reported that the Bank of Constantinople has been suppressed.

A formidable rising in Albania is reported. The whole Slavish race in European Turkey are said to be in a state of insubordination.

Australian dates to the 29th Sept. have been received. Sidney has been declared a free port. The gold fields are very productive, yielding 15 pounds per ton at Adelaide, and 25 pounds per ton at Sidney.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan on the 2d inst., arrived at New Orleans bringing news from California to the 15th December; being two weeks later intelligence. She brings 100 passengers and \$100,000 in gold. She made her entire trip from San Juan to New Orleans in twenty-three days, being the shortest trip on record.

The mail steamer to Panama will leave with \$2,000,000 in gold.

San Juan healthy.

No detention in crossing the Isthmus.

Several passengers that were aboard the steamer City of Pittsburgh, which was burnt at Valparaiso, arrived at San Francisco.

The rainy season had generally commenced. Great floods causing damage and much loss. But miners are operating successfully, though with much inconvenience.

There is great scarcity and high prices of provisions. Flour has advanced above any price ever paid for it since the discovery of the country; also all other provisions greatly advanced; markets generally active; business prosperous.

Sacramento city is nearly rebuilt.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands say there was a great riot among the American whaling sailors.

A terrible band of robbers was organized at Los Angeles causing great dread.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The Northern Light arrived on Sunday. The steamer Pacific left California on the 10th. The steamer New Orleans from Panama arrived up. The Northern Light brings 250 passengers. The Pacific arrived at San Juan on the 27th.

The market at San Francisco have materially declined, and exhibit still a downward tendency, particularly flour and provisions.

The steamer Brother Jonathan arrived up on the 8th, and the Northern on the 9th. The mail steamer Tennessee was to leave on the 10th with full files to date. The Herald does not report the probable amount of specie shipped.

A fire occurred at Shasta, but not in the business localities, consequently not many goods burnt.

The schooner Mary Howard from San Juan for New Orleans, with passenger list, on the 6th December, run on Quienta Juena bank. Passengers and crew saved.

A terrible gale took place at Sonora, Nov. 30th, causing a great destruction of property. The Eagle and City Hotels and Masonic Hall nearly destroyed.

The murders of Gen. Beane have been taken and were to be hung by lynch law.

The United States ship Portsmouth was at San Diego on the 28th of November.

Floods are occurring on the rivers throughout the country, and the plains and valleys are fast filling with water. Marysville and Yuba City are inundated.

The mining news are generally favorable. Immense preparations are being made for putting down wheat, corn, rye, &c., the coming season.

—A Western editor lately published an entire chapter from the bible, adding that he supposed it would be new to most of his

readers. It is remarkable that very large pumpkins grow where that chap was raised.—Cin. Cos.

BELOMONT Co. Dec. 29th, 1852.

Mr. HOWARD.—Several weeks ago I inserted in your paper a proposition for a second exhibition of the two saddle horses to which the first and second premiums were awarded at our late County Fair. My note was short, plain, and I think courteous. Dr. Ester has replied to it in a manner which (aside as the scope of the assertion may be) I did not suppose he would descend. He begins with the stale slogan of political acrimony. He says Mitchell, "ought to have some Scott soup before he faints." With a power of concentration but little apparent in any other part of his long letter, the Doctor condenses into this short sentence a slur on both parties. Probably this was intentional. Probably not knowing my politics he determined, like the old lady, who whipped all her children because she could not find out the offender—to make the thing certain by thrust at each party. Or he may have intended it merely as a gratuitous prescription—a professional recipe generously volunteered. It may be that it was entirely relevant to the question of an exhibition of horses,—(not surely, if the animals are "well-bred") and it may be, too, that it was very severe as to myself, but really I can see nothing in it but ground for inferences that will suggest themselves to the writer's talent and temper. Therefore I shall not take the trouble and get into an ill humor about this or other equally important items mentioned, nor will I even raise them to the dignity of contempt by further mention. Now to the issue.

Dr. Ester says my "challenge contains such a compound of positive declarations, some of which are so foreign from truth, that it will be necessary to dissect some of the parts most diseased and show their morbid condition." But he has already prescribed, and now proposes to examine the disease. Should not the examination come first? I am only a farmer and do not profess to know medical philosophy and technical rules, but merely inquire. Such small authorities as "Gunn's Domestic Medicine," and the "Family Receipt Book," suggest the propriety of examining the case before prescribing. But then they may be entirely wrong. Of course, in a violent case, there is no time for this "Diagnosis."—I think it is the Doctors call it. A bold dose may "mend or end" the case at once and then examine it, as the doctor is about to do this.—He proposes "to dissect." What is it he threatens thus with the terrors of anatomy? "Scalpel! Scalpel!" he prescribes with his disciple whenever again he may wish "to dissect." Even—even, a COMPOUND OF POSITIVE DECLARATIONS! But oh! if his scalpel be as dull and rusty as his sarcasm, and as awkwardly handled as his syntax, spare, "in pity, spare," fellow patients from his indications. But as it is out of my line, I refer this professional branch of the question to the question to the "Belmont Medical Society."

The Doctor's "declarations" will need but little "dissecting." Their "morbid condition" is apparent on the very surface. In my note I said the decision was "contrary to the freely expressed opinion of the best horsemen on the ground." The Doctor says he has been able to find but one man who does not "give it in favor of his horse." This isolated and unfortunate exception he dismisses by another of his elegant and forcible similes. He pronounces this "horseman" and "judgment" "about as good" as those of "a money-king." This "compound of declarations I will not "dissect." Its "morbid condition" borders too closely on putridity. But by way of consulting that unhappy victim, who has rashly borne the Doctor's wrath, as well as to confirm my original statement, I insert the following certificate:

BELOMONT Co. Dec. 27th, 1852.

We, the undersigned having been present at the last Belmont County Fair and having seen the exhibition of saddle horses, can certify that we considered LEANDER C. MITCHELL, clearly entitled to the first premium in that class.

We can also confirm the statement that such was the freely expressed opinion of the best horsemen on the ground, and that such too was the obvious preference of the crowd.

HIRSH PENNINGTON, SMITH HOLLOWAY, JOHN LUTHEROTT, I. H. BEAZLE, C. HOOVER, LEWIS WOOD, N. CALHOUN, EDWIN JOHNSON, WILLIAM P. FRASIER.

These men are known to be among "the best horsemen on the ground." What decision Dr. Ester will pronounce upon their "judgment" it would be idle to conjecture.

Now as to the statement that the decision "was contrary to the judgment of a part of the committee, and, indeed, to the first decision of a majority of them." The following certificate is from a member of that committee:

BELOMONT Co. 12th mo. 27th, 1852.

The undersigned having been a member of the committee on Saddle horses at the late Fair in our County, can state that I considered LEANDER C. MITCHELL clearly entitled to the first premium in that class—two of the committee were in favor of giving it to Dr. Ester. I told Dr. Mitchell's horse had more gait and was speedier than Ester's. In the evening when we met at the North House they insisted upon giving it to Ester and told me that his horse was a good pace. I told them if he was, I would, under that consideration, consent to give it to him. Not being satisfied with it, however, as the committee were strangers to me, I made inquiry about Ester's horse and was informed he could not pace at all. I then went to Maloney and told him I was dissatisfied with the decision. He (Maloney) said if I was, we would change it and give the first to Mitchell and the second to Ester. We so agreed. Some time after he came to me and said he would state to nothing but what they had done the evening before. I told him public opinion would be against us, that I considered Mitchell fairly entitled to it, and that therefore I could not sign the report.

JOEL DAWSON.

As to the unimportant matter of it having been a "first decision" by which the first premium was awarded to my horse, I accept the explanation of Mr. Dawson. The main fact remains the same that such was the case by a decision prior to the final report of a part of the committee. This is now on authority that cannot be impeached. This by the way, is the only one of those anatomized "declarations" that the Doctor attempts to prove "foreign from truth,"—endeavoring to show that the whole committee, without dissenting voice or the slightest objection, agreed to decide as the report was made. That this statement is utterly "foreign from truth,"

—Mr. Dawson has shown by speaking for himself, in a plain detail of the fact. If at any time he consented to such decision it was by misrepresentations that only develop still more clearly the manner in which that decision was obtained.

The other "declarations" that were to be so terribly anatomized have escaped about like this. "They are scarcely scared by their dissecting-room ordeal." Of one he says, "it needs no comment." Of another he most pitiously says, "it was very unkind." The third he answers by an irrelevant "Quare." And the fourth being unanswerable, he gets up an extemporaneous circus with the monkey and pony and plays clown himself.

Now as to the test, I will agree to any conditions that may be laid down by any impartial committee of judges. The Doctor shall choose one. I will select another, and they two shall agree upon a third. To any test they shall require of a Saddle horse as such I will cheerfully assent. There shall be no backing out on my part. To the proposition for a premium of \$200, to be made up between Dr. Ester and myself, I also freely assent. And as the Doctor "don't wish to spend time for naught," I am equally willing it shall be \$500. I am ready at any time to make preliminary arrangements.

Most respectfully,

L. C. MITCHELL.

P. S. It is but justice to myself and courtesy to Dr. Ester to state that the forgoing was prepared for last week's paper, but withheld by the request of some gentlemen belonging to the Belmont County Agricultural Society until after their election.

L. C. M.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

SENATE.—The Military Academy Bill passed by the House, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A message was received from the President in reply to Mr. Mason's resolution making inquiry relative to a tripartite treaty on the subject of Cuba, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rusk introduced a resolution in favor of giving Mr. Merriweather mileage and pay up to the time of Mr. Dixon's admission to his seat.

Mr. Underwood stated that the resolution was not offered at the request of Mr. Merriweather, and without precedent, as his seat was not contested.

Mr. Seward and others approved of the resolution, which was passed.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution extending the time for the steamboat Law going into operation was taken up, and after an amendment extending the time ninety days, was passed.

Mr. Cobb called up the bill for the relief of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama the Alabama and Tennessee River, the Coosa, the New Orleans, the Jackson and the Western Railroad companies, by extending for four years the time of paying duties on railroad iron. This was last session, laid on the table, and the question pending was on Mr. Jenkins' motion to reconsider this vote and to lay said motion on the table. The question was taken on this, and decided affirmatively—yeas 74, nays 73.

The debate was resumed on the Lieutenant-Generalship in which Messrs Polk, Smith and others participated.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

HOUSE.—Mr. King from the Committee reported a bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury which was debated and laid over.

The House went into Committee nominally on the Deficiency Bill. Mr. Marshall, of California, made a speech. He said he had intended to offer a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means report a bill for setting apart, and putting at the disposal of the President elect, \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, to be used at his discretion to meet any emergencies in foreign affairs, particularly in the general condition of the country, which, it is admitted on all hands, are likely to arise. He said he wanted to introduce such a proposition because it would elicit an expression from the democratic members of the House, which the times called for. He said as matters now stood, America was degraded in the eyes of its own citizens and of the world, and avowed his intention to introduce such a resolution, and he called upon his friends of the House to announce to the incoming administration their confidence, such as that given by the people at the ballot-box. He spoke of the conduct of this administration in relation to Hayti & Nicaragua and censured the government strongly. He spoke of the acquisition of Cuba as a question of time, and said that the opposition of Mr. Venable to the measure, in his speech the other day, was because that gentleman feared it would not be slave territory. He said the matter was settled that there never could be any more slave territory annexed to the Union.

SENATE.—Yesterday the President transmitted the correspondence touching the tripartite treaty, proposed to the U. S. States by France and England in regard to Cuba, embracing the letters of Mr. Crampton and Lord Malmesbury, Mr. Webster's letter to Count de Sartiges, the draft of the convention, and Mr. Everett's reply, declining, on behalf of the President.

The report makes three columns of fine type in the Philadelphia Ledger. It was ordered to be printed.

The debate on the question of referring the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, is yet to take place.

After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate to-day, Wednesday next was fixed upon as the day for debating Mr. Cass's resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Mason also gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move to refer the President's message touching the tripartite treaty, and the postponement of England and France.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the Army by a retired list, was taken up and all of it stricken out.

The bill for the payment of the Texas debt was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Cass and other Senators explained that they would not have voted for the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, touching Central America, if it had been understood that the construction placed upon its provisions by the parties drawing it, did not exclude England from any part of Central America. Mr. Clayton was denounced in severe terms.